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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated

STRESSES MAINTENANCE OF ARMY EQUIPMENT

MUST KEEP WEAPONS IN COMBAT READINESS -- Polska Zbrojna, No 357, 30 Dec 49

The Polish Army is equipped with quality Soviet combat weapons. Every single soldier, noncommissioned officer, and officer is held personally responsible for the proper care of weapons and technical equipment assigned to him. It is the duty of each army man to keep his weapons in combat readiness.

Special attention and care must be given to combat equipment of armored and motorized units during the winter season. Technical equipment is properly maintained in the leading armored units commanded by officers Obodzinski, Kaplinowski, and Kopylowicz. At the end of October 1949, officers in the tank units were briefed on the preparation of vehicles for winter operations. Soldiers were trained in winter servicing of vehicles, especially lubrication.

The prescribed manuals outline the duties of commanding officers and soldiers with regard to the maintenance of combat equipment. There is still a small number of commanding officers who have not fulfilled the planned operations on time. The commanding officer is responsible for planning, organizing, and supervising the work, with the assistance of engineers and technicians.

FIRST POLISH OFFICERS' SCHOOLS SET UP IN USSR -- Polska Zbrojna, No 350, 21 Dec 49

The First Polish Division was created in May 1943. At the beginning of 1944, the 1st Corps was formed and grew so rapidly that it became the First Army. At the beginning of 1944, Stalin pointed out that one of the most important assignments of the Polish Armed Forces Command in the USSR was the organization of Polish officers' schools. Experienced Soviet officers aided the Polish Command in organizing officers' schools, and modern training bases were assigned to the Polish Command for their use.

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The Central Officers' Training School of the Polish Armed Forces in the USSR, the first school of its type, was opened in the spring of 1944 in Ryazan. Future officers were trained here for the infantry, artillery, armored divisions, communications, engineering divisions, and the Quartermaster Corps. In the second half of 1944, this school, converted into the First Infantry Officers' School, became the nucleus of new officers' schools. Hundreds of officers who completed the officers' school in Ryazan have responsible positions in the Polish Army today.

GENERAL WAGROWSKI DISMISSED -- Ostatnie Wiadomosci, No 2, 4 Jan 50

As of 1 January 1950, Konstantyn Rokossowski, Minister of National Defense, dismissed Gen Mieczyslaw Wagrowski as chief of Army Political Training. This office was placed under General Ochab. Wagrowski was transferred to the reserve and, according to members of the regime, will "fulfill political duties outside the army."

MADE ROKOSSOVSKIY'S ALTERNATE -- Slowo Katolickie, No 1, 14 Jan 50

Marshal Rokossovskiy's alternate is General Korczyc, who was appointed as Vice-Minister of National Defense by President Beirut.

PRESS PROPAGANDA TONE CHANGES -- Slowo Katolickie, No 4, 4 Feb 50

About 2 years ago, the Polish Communist press was constantly writing about the inviolability of the Oder-Neisse boundary line between Poland and Germany and the great benefits that Poland received from the Regained Territories. Today, the picture has changed and the subject is very rarely brought up by the press. It is true that here and there some journalist not familiar with the Kremlin's new instructions still writes on the subject, but fundamentally all propaganda is avoiding subjects suggesting "nationalist deviation." The Pope is no longer attacked as a "Germanophile" but for his alliance with US militarism.

Communist propaganda is concealing the information that in March the satellite armies are to hold large-scale maneuvers on the Baltic Sea and 10,000 Germans are to participate. Also, the pro-Soviet Generals Wulch, Witzleben, and Welch are to arrive in Warsaw in connection with this matter. The Kremlin is plotting something that will benefit its new proteges from Berlin. What it is no one knows. However, the change in the tone of Warsaw's press indicates that something is to happen.

ARMY CELEBRATES STALIN'S BIRTHDAY -- Polska Zbrojna, No 351, 22 Dec 49

Stalin's birthday was celebrated in all garrisons and military units throughout Poland.

In Warsaw, all detachments of the garrison held meetings dedicated to the life and achievements of Stalin. At a meeting held at an officers' school, a student expressed the gratitude of the group to Stalin for forming the Kosciuszko Division and enabling them to serve in it. A similar meeting was held by Captain Daszkiewicz's detachment.

In Krakow, officers, civilian personnel, and their families attended a meeting at the Slowacki Theatre. Lieutenant Colonel Skrzypek opened the meeting and a paper was read by Zemankowa, secretary of the Military Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

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An imposing celebration held in the Wroclaw garrison was attended by all the officers, civilian personnel, and their families. Lieutenant Colonel Malczewski read a paper. Meetings were also held at all military units.

The celebration at the Bydgoszcz garrison showed the warm feeling and devotion which the officers and men feel toward Stalin.

The meeting in Lodz organized by the Officers' Club was held at the Dom Zolnierza and attended by all officers, civilian personnel, and their families. Colonel Frydman read a paper on the life and achievements of Stalin.

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